



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

SOTHPATH HEADACHE
AND ENJOY THE
FEELING OF RELIEF
FROM PAIN
WHICH WILL COME
IF YOU USE
CORRECT EYEWEAR
N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately fitted.

No. 19,082 號二十八零千九萬一第 日八十二月六年未己 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 25TH, 1919. 五拜禮 號五廿月柒年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 57½ lbs. net.
In Bags 55½ lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

CAPE WHITE WINES.

DRACKENSTEIN and JAGGER CUP

Shipped by
J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.
CAPE TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

CARTRIDGES!
NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-4, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKING.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.
TELEPHONE 1919.

MAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 9.00 " " 10 "
9.30 " to 10.00 " " 15 "
10.30 " to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 15 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " " 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " " 15 "
2.15 " to 2.45 " " 15 "
2.45 " to 3.00 " " 15 "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m. " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 " " 15 "
2.30 " to 3.00 " " 15 "
3.00 " to 3.30 " " 15 "
3.30 " to 8.00 " " 15 "

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, De
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comproadors Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through Express a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Through Express p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tsi Sha Tsui)	7.30	8.30	11.45	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30
SEK KUNG	7.45	8.45	12.00	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45
Sam Chai	8.00	9.00	12.15	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Shenzhen	8.15	9.15	12.30	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15
Yuen Chai	8.30	9.30	12.45	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30
Yuen Chai	8.45	9.45	1.00	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45
Yuen Chai	9.00	10.00	1.15	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
Yuen Chai	9.15	10.15	1.30	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15
Yuen Chai	9.30	10.30	1.45	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30
Yuen Chai	9.45	10.45	2.00	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45
Yuen Chai	10.00	11.00	2.15	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
Yuen Chai	10.15	11.15	2.30	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15
Yuen Chai	10.30	11.30	2.45	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30
Yuen Chai	10.45	11.45	3.00	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45
Yuen Chai	11.00	12.00	3.15	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Yuen Chai	11.15	12.15	3.30	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15
Yuen Chai	11.30	12.30	3.45	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30
Yuen Chai	11.45	12.45	4.00	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45
Yuen Chai	12.00	1.00	4.15	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
Yuen Chai	12.15	1.15	4.30	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15
Yuen Chai	12.30	1.30	4.45	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30
Yuen Chai	12.45	1.45	5.00	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45
Yuen Chai	1.00	2.00	5.15	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00
Yuen Chai	1.15	2.15	5.30	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15
Yuen Chai	1.30	2.30	5.45	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30
Yuen Chai	1.45	2.45	6.00	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45
Yuen Chai	2.00	3.00	6.15	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Yuen Chai	2.15	3.15	6.30	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15
Yuen Chai	2.30	3.30	6.45	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30
Yuen Chai	2.45	3.45	7.00	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45
Yuen Chai	3.00	4.00	7.15	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00
Yuen Chai	3.15	4.15	7.30	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15
Yuen Chai	3.30	4.30	7.45	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30
Yuen Chai	3.45	4.45	8.00	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45
Yuen Chai	4.00	5.00	8.15	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00
Yuen Chai	4.15	5.15	8.30	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15
Yuen Chai	4.30	5.30	8.45	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30
Yuen Chai	4.45	5.45	9.00	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45
Yuen Chai	5.00	6.00	9.15	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Yuen Chai	5.15	6.15	9.30	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15
Yuen Chai	5.30	6.30	9.45	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
Yuen Chai	5.45	6.45	10.00	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
Yuen Chai	6.00	7.00	10.15	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Yuen Chai	6.15	7.15	10.30	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15
Yuen Chai	6.30	7.30	10.45	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Yuen Chai	6.45	7.45	11.00	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45
Yuen Chai	7.00	8.00	11.15	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Yuen Chai	7.15	8.15	11.30	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15
Yuen Chai	7.30	8.30	11.45	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30
Yuen Chai	7.45	8.45	12.00	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45
Yuen Chai	8.00	9.00	12.15	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Yuen Chai	8.15	9.15	12.30	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15
Yuen Chai	8.30	9.30	12.45	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30
Yuen Chai	8.45	9.45	1.00	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45
Yuen Chai	9.00	10.00	1.15	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
Yuen Chai	9.15	10.15	1.30	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15
Yuen Chai	9.30	10.30	1.45	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30
Yuen Chai	9.45	10.45	2.00	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45
Yuen Chai	10.00	11.00	2.15	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
Yuen Chai	10.15	11.15	2.30	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15
Yuen Chai	10.30	11.30	2.45	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30
Yuen Chai	10.45	11.45	3.00	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45
Yuen Chai	11.00	12.00	3.15	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Yuen Chai	11.15	12.15	3.30	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15
Yuen Chai	11.30	12.30	3.45	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30
Yuen Chai	11.45	12.45	4.00	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45
Yuen Chai	12.00	1.00	4.15	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
Yuen Chai	12.15	1.15	4.30	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15
Yuen Chai	12.30	1.30	4.45	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30
Yuen Chai	12.45	1.45	5.00	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45
Yuen Chai	1.00	2.00	5.15	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00
Yuen Chai	1.15	2.15	5.30	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15
Yuen Chai	1.30	2.30	5.45	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30
Yuen Chai	1.45	2.45	6.00	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45
Yuen Chai	2.00	3.00	6.15	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Yuen Chai	2.15	3.15	6.30	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15
Yuen Chai	2.30	3.30	6.45	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30
Yuen Chai	2.45	3.45	7.00	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45
Yuen Chai	3.00	4.00	7.15	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00
Yuen Chai	3.15	4.15	7.30	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15
Yuen Chai	3.30	4.30	7.45	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30
Yuen Chai	3.45	4.45	8.00	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45
Yuen Chai	4.00	5.00	8.15	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00
Yuen Chai	4.15	5.15	8.30	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15
Yuen Chai	4.30	5.30	8.45	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30
Yuen Chai	4.45	5.45	9.00	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45
Yuen Chai	5.00	6.00	9.15	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Yuen Chai	5.15	6.15	9.30	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15
Yuen Chai	5.30	6.30	9.45	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
Yuen Chai	5.45	6.45	10.00	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
Yuen Chai	6.00	7.00	10.15	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Yuen Chai	6.15	7.15	10.30	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15
Yuen Chai	6.30	7.30	10.45	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Yuen Chai	6.45	7.45	11.00	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45
Yuen Chai	7.00	8.00	11.15	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Yuen Chai	7.15	8.15	11.30	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15
Yuen Chai	7.30	8.30	11.45	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30
Yuen Chai	7.45	8.45	12.00	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45
Yuen Chai	8.00	9.00	12.15	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Yuen Chai	8.15	9.15	12.30	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15
Yuen Chai	8.30	9.30	12.45	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30
Yuen Chai	8.45	9.45	1.00	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45
Yuen Chai	9.00	10.00	1.15	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
Yuen Chai	9.15	10.15	1.30	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15
Yuen Chai	9.30	10.30	1.45	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30
Yuen Chai	9.45	10.45	2.00	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45
Yuen Chai	10.00	11.00	2.15	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
Yuen Chai	10.15	11.15	2.30	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15
Yuen Chai	10.30	11.30	2.45	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30
Yuen Chai	10.45	11.45	3.00	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45
Yuen Chai	11.00	12.00	3.15	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Yuen Chai	11.15	12.15	3.30	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15
Yuen Chai	11.30	12.30	3.45	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30
Yuen Chai	11.45	12.45	4.00	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45
Yuen Chai	12.00	1.00	4.15	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
Yuen Chai	12.15	1.15	4.30	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15
Yuen Chai	12.30	1.30	4.45	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30
Yuen Chai	12.45	1.45	5.00	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45
Yuen Chai	1.00	2.00	5.15	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00
Yuen Chai	1.15	2.15	5.30	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15
Yuen Chai	1.30	2.30	5.45	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30
Yuen Chai	1.45	2.45	6.00	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45
Yuen Chai	2.00	3.00	6.15	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Yuen Chai	2.15	3.15	6.30	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15
Yuen Chai	2.30	3.30	6.45	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30
Yuen Chai	2.45	3.45	7.00	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45
Yuen Chai	3.00	4.00	7.15	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00
Yuen Chai	3.15	4.15	7.30	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15
Yuen Chai	3.30	4.30	7.45	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30
Yuen Chai	3.45	4.45	8.00	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45
Yuen Chai	4.00	5.00	8.15	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00
Yuen Chai	4.15	5.15	8.30	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15
Yuen Chai	4.30	5.30	8.45	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30
Yuen Chai	4.45	5.45	9.00	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45
Yuen Chai	5.00	6.00	9.15	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Yuen Chai	5.15	6.15	9.30	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15
Yuen Chai	5.30	6.30	9.45	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
Yuen Chai	5.45	6.45	10.00	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
Yuen Chai	6.00	7.00	10.15	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Yuen Chai	6.15	7.15	10.30	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15
Yuen Chai	6.30	7.30	10.45	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Yuen Chai	6.45	7.45	11.00	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45
Yuen Chai	7.00	8.00	11.15	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Yuen Chai	7.15	8.15	11.30	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15
Yuen Chai	7.30	8.30	11.45	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30
Yuen Chai	7.45	8.45	12.00	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45
Yuen Chai	8.00	9.00	12.15	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Yuen Chai	8.15	9.15	12.30	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15
Yuen Chai	8.30	9.30	12.45	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30
Yuen Chai	8.45	9.45	1.00	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45
Yuen Chai	9.00	10.00	1.15	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
Yuen Chai	9.15	10.15	1.30	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15
Yuen Chai	9.30	10.30	1.45	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30
Yuen Chai	9.45	10.45	2.00	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45
Yuen Chai	10.00	11.00	2.15	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
Yuen Chai	10.15	11.15	2.30	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15
Yuen Chai	10.30	11.30	2.45	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30
Yuen Chai	10.45	11.45	3.00	5.45			

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE DEARNESS OF RICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—We have heard that the Government is going to take steps in connection with the rice supply in the Colony. Meanwhile dealers are raising their prices very exorbitantly, and will not sell for less than \$20 a picul. If prices are going up in this way, only the wealthy people will be able to buy. What about the poorer class of people? They will be forced to eat grass instead of rice. Such neglect on the part of the Government cannot be understood.

What is the Food Commission doing? Things will go from bad to worse if immediate steps are not taken.

Our servants are demanding increases of wages to make ends meet. We shall have to feed our servants or be without them.

I hope this important matter will induce the members of the Legislative Council to come forward and urge that immediate steps be taken to deal with the situation. Yours, etc.

FAMINE-STRICKEN.

Hongkong, July 24th, 1919.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE LEVEE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, What ails this noble? My son who leave that Sanitise Board join that Labour Corps; he no longer sailor, man, he no longer soldier man, he good man; he looks fighter that German devil along four years, he risk his life plenty time, but he no catch invitation Government. They talk become he catches Sanitise Board medal, but I think he no have got. He velly angry my spouse he savvy my write you so fashion, but make. Yours, etc.

AMAF.

July 24th, 1919.

MURDER OR SUICIDE?

BODY DISCOVERED IN KING'S PARK.

The body of an Indian gunner, Delat Singh, attached to the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, R.G.A., was discovered by the Police in King's Park, near the Western Nullah on Wednesday evening.

There were marks of violence on the body, including a deep gash on the temple, and the Police assume it to be a case of suicide, but, at present, no motive can be assigned for the crime, nor has any clue been left behind by the murderer or murderers.

Great consternation has prevailed amongst the Indian troops garrisoned in the Colony, for the deceased was very popular.

The body was removed to the Kowloon Mortuary, where a post mortem examination was held.

CEYLON'S WAR EFFORTS.

TRIBUTE TO A "GALLANT LITTLE NATION."

The little island of Ceylon has every reason to be proud of its war-effort. H.E. Brigadier-General Sir William Henry Manning, Governor, in a recent speech, said it was "a wonderful effort in men, money, and a keen desire to range the island on the side of Right. Over 2,000 men had joined the Allied troops on the Western front, and nearly another 2,000 had served in Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa. The Ceylon Defence Force and Ceylon Volunteers composed chiefly of Ceylonese men and officers—had played a most successful part in the defence of the island, thus enabling the regular European and Indian regiments to proceed to the theatre of war." His Excellency paid a tribute to the young men who, with very little persuasion and almost unaided, answered the call when it came, and concluded by saying that he was "proud to be entrusted with the guidance of such a gallant little nation."

A WARRIOR-EDITOR.

When Lieut.-Colonel David Watson gave up his editorial chair in Quebec in 1914 to take his volunteer battalion to France he little dreamed that he would remain until 1919, and that he would return to his native country as Major-General Sir David Watson, K.C.B., with a reputation second to none as a divisional leader. He has rendered great services to the Empire. Sir David fought valiantly and with great success at Ypres and Vimy, and he also led the famous Brussels Gall last January—the replica of the great Waterloo battle of 1815.

GERMAN BARBARITIES.

PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION AT THE CITY HALL.

An excellent opportunity was afforded at the City Hall, yesterday evening, of viewing a pictorial description of the barbarities committed by the Germans in Northern France, Belgium, Rumania and Serbia during the war.

The exhibition was under the patronage of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, M.C.), Major-General Ventris, C.B., and the French Consul (M. Hauchecorne), who were present together with a large number of other spectators.

The collection of pictures included works by modern masters such as Louis Raimondy, Paulist, Henry de Groot, Paul Bonnard, Jean Béraud, Hansi, Miroshansky, G. Scott, Col. Requin, Steinlen, Forain, Pann, Jonas, Bellecourt, Gsell, Dauphin, Peter and Bonfield. The exhibition has been shown with great success in various parts of the world. It includes 500 pictures, oil paintings, drawings, sketches, water colours and cartoons—some of them originals and some reproductions—and the work of artists who have served at the front, and are able thus to convey to the public first hand impressions. They afford a vivid representation of the poignant sufferings of the inhabitants of the occupied territories under the German régime and the heroic manner in which the presence of the invader was endured.

A good proportion of the pictures dealt with the ghastliness of agony which it was the fate of Serbia and Rumania to experience. A picture that compels particular attention is that entitled "The Dance of July 11th" (1914), when the Germans, determined on war, besieged the War Office, clamouring for hostilities. Another picture entitled "England and Belgium," in which England is represented as saying to Martyred Belgium: "Your suffering is mine and your fate is mine," vividly recalls the reason which induced Great Britain to draw the sword. The entry of America into the war is illustrated by the picture entitled: "I swear to avenge your father's death." There are many other representations of the various phases of the war, bringing home the grim meaning of the "matted fist." The thousands of innocent victims of German lust: the people driven from home and kindred; the old men, women and children who were slain; the despair and the bitter anguish caused by the desolation of a once fair land—are all vividly depicted.

A welcome touch of relief is afforded by the humorous side of the war where the Allied soldiers meet in friendly conference. A spirit of amity breathes through the pictures and proves forcibly the unity which helped to win the war. The various aspects of women's activities in the war are also portrayed.

There were also a number of charming specimens of Italian art.

All the exhibits are for sale, including a reproduction of the medal cast by the German Government on the anniversary of the sinking of the *Britannia*; photographs of Allied Sovereigns and leaders; and small badges with the inscription: "I helped the Allies for human rights."

There is also a gold book of the Society of Blind Soldiers, in which people are invited to write their names and become members.

The object of the exhibition, which will remain open until the 28th inst., is to assist the British and French soldiers who have been blinded in the war, of whom, it is estimated, there are over 150,000.

The Misses Moxon, Gordon, Robertson and Haynes sold programmes to the visitors.

THE HARD LOT OF THE POOR.

THE SCARCITY OF RICE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese girl was charged with hawking without a permit.

Defendant's mother burst out crying. She stated that rice, in Hongkong was getting very dear, and the poor people could not afford to buy it. Consequently, she made some gruel and gave it to her daughter, who refused to drink it, and went out to hawk in the hope of earning a few cents for her meal.

Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$3.

Another Chinese, charged with trespassing on Government property and damaging trees, stated that he left his house because he could not bear to hear his children crying for rice. He intended selling the damaged branches in order to obtain money to purchase rice.

Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$1.

CANTON NEWS.

Canton, July 24th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

Two additional candidates have been added to the list of those recommended for the Civil Governorship. They are Tsu Shu-ching, an ex-General, and Yeung Wing-tai, the Treasurer.

It is stated that the authorities and the members of the Military Government have decided to appoint to the position a military expert, as militarism is required to maintain the situation. The authorities are in favour of Tsu, and he is expected to receive the appointment.

A number of the new members of the Provincial Assembly have requested that Lung Kin-chang (ex-General of Kwai-chow) be made Civil Governor.

THREATENED ATTACK ON KWANGSI.

The threatened attack on Kwangsi, by Tong Kai-yew, Tschun of Yunnan, is likely soon to be delivered. More than 20 regiments of Kwangsi troops have been sent to Pubeik and Lungchow, on the Kwangsi borders, near which the Yunnanese troops are concentrating.

Tan Hsueh-ming, Tschun of Kwangsi, is proceeding to Lungchow to take over the command of the Kwangsi troops, and many other military officers are being sent there.

GENERAL LI'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

In connection with General Luk Wing-tung's separate peace proposals to the Peking Government, the authorities have received reports from Peking that the Peking Government has again sent Lau Sing-yam, ex-Governor of Kwangsi, to consult Luk and to request him to take further proceedings, so an early conclusion of peace is expected. It is added that Lau is being sent, also, in connection with the Civil Governorship of Canton.

THREATENED ATTACK ON FUKIEN.

Commander Lam Po-yik, of the 1st Squadron, and the Tschun of Fukien (appointed by the Military Government) have decided to lead the 1st Squadron and a large army to Fukien to settle the troubles, which are increasing in that province. Lam intends to dismiss the Fukien Tschun, Li Hsueh-ki, so that he may take up the Tschunship of Fukien without opposition. Lam has requested the Tschun, Mok Wink-sun, to give him 20 regiments of the Canton forces for the attack on Fukien, and Mok has agreed to place 10 regiments at his disposal for a start. Orders have been given to these 10 regiments to return to Canton at once, and Lam will start as soon as they have arrived.

THE SCARCITY OF RICE.

A message from Shantung states that, owing to the local authorities' failure to place a restriction on the exportation of rice, the merchants there went on strike the other day. After explanations were given, however, they resumed business yesterday.

Kungmoon messages state that, owing to the scarcity of rice, serious trouble occurred there yesterday. A number of the rice-shops were looted by the people, as they were alleged to have exported large quantities of rice to Macao. The trouble was settled by the police shortly afterwards.

STOWAWAYS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, four Chinese were charged with stowing away on board the *Fook Sang*, which arrived in port on Tuesday from Singapore.

Defendants protested that they had paid for their passages.

Mr. Lindell: Where are your tickets then?—Defendants: A member of the crew told us it was unnecessary for us to purchase tickets.

Inspector Gordon said he believed what the defendants said. They had conspired together with a quarter-master, who, apparently, received \$64 from them, the actual fare being \$60. When the chief officer went round for the tickets he discovered the four men hiding behind boats. Enquiries were made, and when the ship reached Hongkong the quarter-master was put under arrest. As soon as the ship reached the Kowloon Docks, however, he disappeared, and it is presumed he jumped overboard. He left two months' salary behind.

Mr. Lindell remarked that the men ought to have known they were committing an illegal act and fined them \$20 each.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. C. A. DA ROZA.

A large gathering of friends and sympathisers attended the funeral of Mrs. C. A. da Roza, wife of the well-known bullion-broker, yesterday afternoon, at Happy Valley. The deceased lady was deservedly popular, for she had a kindly nature which endeared her to everyone, and she was one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in her community. Death was comparatively sudden, for she was taken to the Hospital in an ambulance on Tuesday evening, and succumbed to the effects of an operation the next afternoon.

The remains, contained in a very handsome oak coffin, were carried across the harbour in a special launch, which also contained Mr. C. A. da Roza, and the deceased's two step-brothers, Messrs. F. X. d'Almada and L. d'Almada Castro, and other close relatives. Another launch carried a number of sympathisers.

The coffin was placed in a hearse and covered with flowers. When the cortege arrived at the cemetery, it was met by the Rev. Fr. Beanchi, who conducted the ceremony both at the mortuary chapel and the graveside, assisted by several other priests.

Amongst those present were: Messrs. E. A. M. Williams, G. P. Lammert, D. K. Blair, S. Weill, J. H. Gardner, M. S. Sassoon, H. H. Taylor, M. P. Talati, E. D. Kotewall, J. H. N. Mody, M. J. Patel, A. E. Hall, E. M. V. R. de Sousa, A. M. de L. Soares, A. L. Alves, E. A. Carvalho, J. E. Fca da Silva, J. M. Alves, A. F. B. Silveira-Netto, B. Basto, P. O. da Roza, A. D. Barretto, J. M. Graça, P. M. Graça, Frank Soares, A. Almada Remedios, A. G. da Rocha, J. D. Osmund, C. Osmund, J. M. E. Alves, M. F. Rocha, A. J. C. Rocha, A. C. Botelho, D. de Sousa, V. Goncalves, John Remedios, A. H. Ribeiro, J. M. Phao de Silva, V. F. V. Ribeiro, and Captain Braga.

Wreaths were sent by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, the British Trading Co., Messrs. Suzuki & Co., the Union Trading Co., the Overseas Trading Co., Messrs. Lo & Lo, Messrs. Maxim & Co., Messrs. Wussiamull, Assomull & Co., Messrs. Goldring & Lyon, Messrs. Hoqua, Karanjia & Co., Staff of Messrs. J. M. da Rocha & Co., Comptroller's Dept. of Messrs. J. M. da Rocha & Co., Messrs. Carvalho & Co., Messrs. Windsor Bros., Dr. Ozorio, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Castro, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Eca da Silva, Mr. Edward Ezra, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lopes, Eulalia F. Jorge, Elsa Ozorio, Mr. H. W. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. Duarte Souza, Mr. P. M. N. da Silva, Mr. J. V. Xavier, Mr. F. M. P. de Graça, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Noronha, Mr. and Mrs. B. Basto, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Danenberg, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. da Roza, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Yanovich, Mr. and Mrs. C. de S. F. Basto, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. de Carvalho, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Xavier, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Beaumont, Mrs. Leiria, Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, Mr. R. E. Bellios, Mr. J. F. Graça, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Noronha, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, the Misses C. Tavares and M. Barker, Mr. C. Danenberg, Mr. and Mrs. L. d'Almada, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. d'Almada, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Gutierrez, Mr. L. G. Bebeiro, Mr. A. D. Barretto, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Jorge, Mr. and Mrs. F. Danenberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gardner, Miss E. M. Alves, Mr. A. L. Alves, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. d'Almada, "Leo, Beppo, and Gloria," Mr. M. A. Figueiro, Mr. V. Yanovich, "Milly," Mr. and Mrs. Montalto de Jesus, Mr. A. E. Hall, Capt. Young, Mr. A. J. M. Gomes, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Goldring, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. de Figueiro, Mr. A. F. J. Soares, Mr. George E. Osmund, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Alves, Mr. M. A. Razack, Mr. F. M. Remedios, "Majesty," Mr. Hyndman de Graça, Mr. J. A. de Graça, Mr. and Mrs. E. Danenberg, Mr. J. de Britto, Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Botelho, Miss Edith Carvalho, Mr. F. X. d'Almada Remedios, "Zita," Miss Hilda Jorge, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Baptista, Mr. and Mrs. V. F. V. Ribeiro, Mr. F. da Silva, Mr. M. F. da Rocha, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. de S. da Silva, and others.

TRESPASSING.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese were charged with trespassing at No. 2, Sea View Terrace, Quarry Bay, the residential quarters of the European staff of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery.

Defendants stated that they were asked by an elder brother, who was employed as a "boy," to assist him in arranging the furniture of one of the houses.

Mr. Lindell fined each defendant \$3, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

Two other Chinese, charged with a similar offence at No. 2, Joss House, stated that the cook invited them to the premises.

Mr. Lindell fined each defendant \$3.

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PREMIER'S DEFENCE OF THE PEACE TREATY.

**"WAR MUST BE TREATED AS A CRIME
AND NOT AS AN HONOURABLE GAME."**

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL DENIKIN'S MARVELLOUS WORK.

RE-OPENING OF TRADE WITH CONQUERED RUSSIA URGED.

(LATEST CABLES.)

THE COMMONS ACCEPT THE TREATY.

STRIKING SPEECH BY MR.
LOYD GEORGE.

London, July 24th.
Replying to the debate on the second reading of the Treaty of Peace, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the opinion that the Government and the Peace Conference had every reason to be gratified with the nature of the debate, as, in the main, the House had accepted the Treaty. He believed that public opinion concurred in this decision.

The discussion had covered the Treaty entered into between Britain, America and France. It had been asked why this Treaty was necessary. It was no proof of want of confidence on the part of the French people. We must remember the natural anxiety and nervousness of France in the face of this terrible menace.

Continuing, the Premier said: "The League of Nations must necessarily be treated as a great experiment. France, naturally, says that she believes in the experiment and will do her best to carry it out, but she would like to feel behind her the might and power of the British Empire and the United States, in order that the League may have a better chance of establishing itself as a permanent organisation."

Criticism of the Treaty of Peace itself have been mutually self-destructive. Some have criticised because we have gone too far in exacting indemnities. Others said we have not gone far enough.

As regards reparations, Britain has got substantial compensation for the whole of the shipping sunk, for the lives lost, and the injury sustained by the sailors, and for all damage in respect of air raids, which damage was very considerable.

Moreover, continued the Premier, compensation had to be paid in respect of all pensions and allowances which would be a very considerable annual charge on taxes in this country. If we received from Germany payment of these sums, we would receive very considerable relief.

He asked whether there was the remotest chance of exacting all the costs of the war. The total cost of the war for the whole of the Allies was £20,000,000,000. The question had been examined by the ablest Allied experts, who had endeavoured to exact the utmost farthing possible from Germany. Beyond doubt they had done that.

It was a criticism that the reparation figure was indeterminate, but it was, he said, impossible to determine the figure, because no one could estimate the damage to the devastated regions extending over 400 miles by 50 miles. If a definite amount was fixed, we should simply have transferred the uncertainty from Germany to France.

We had given Germany an opportunity of sending experts through the devastated regions to make their own estimate. If such was submitted within four months, and if it was fair, France would accept it.

Germany had lost three quarters of her iron ore, one-third of her coal, 7,000,000 of her population, and the whole of her

THE PRICE OF COAL. STILL OPPORTUNITY FOR A SETTLEMENT.

London, July 18th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. J. R. Clancy, Mr. Bonar Law stated that, in consequence of the Miners' Federation's decision not to accept the Government's offer, the increase in the price of coal would operate from July 24th.

It was noted, he said, that the miners' representatives in the House of Commons had carried out their undertaking to recommend to the miners acceptance of the proposal of the Government.

This decision did not preclude the possibility of an opportunity for negotiating a settlement, but that did not alter the fact that any delay in making the price of coal equivalent to the cost would be fatal.

FEARLESS BRITISH AIRMAN. POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF THE V.C.

London, July 18th.
The Gazette announces the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to the late Captain Edward Mannock (Royal Air Force), D.S.O. (two bars), M.C. (bar), in recognition of bravery of the first order during an aerial combat.

His was an outstanding example of fearless courage, remarkable skills, devotion to duty and self-sacrifice which has never been surpassed. He destroyed 50 enemy machines.

The Gazette specifies the combats between June 17th and July 22nd, on the Armentières Front during which he destroyed 7 German aeroplanes.

MARSHAL FOCH. BEING HONOURED BY ENGLAND.

London, July 18th.
Marshal Foch has been invited to become an Honorary Freeman of the City of London, and to accept a Sword of Honour in recognition of his distinguished services during the war. It is hoped that the ceremony will be held on July 30th.

HOME PEACE CELEBRATIONS. VICTORY MARCH THROUGH LONDON.

London, July 18th.
Marshal Foch, accompanied by a brilliant staff, including the famous Divisional Commanders, Debeney and Laqueize, and two Brigadiers were ceremoniously received at Folkestone.

When they arrived in London, they were welcomed by Sir Douglas Haig, and a distinguished company.

Marshal Foch then inspected the guard of honour composed of the Welsh Guards. The Irish Guards played the "Marsellaise" and "The Men of Harlech."

A widely enthusiastic crowd greeted Marshal Foch, who was accompanied by General Weygand, Chief of Staff.

He will head the French contingent on July 19th, which will be under the command of General Debeney.

The Generals riding with Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig will be Sir Julian Byng, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir W. Marshall, Sir W. Hoskins, Sir C. Briggs, Sir R. Horne, Sir W. Birdwood, Sir P. Chetwode, Sir G. Fowke, Sir R. Lawrence, Sir A. Chauvel, Sir G. H. Davidson, Sir A. Currie, the Earl of Cavan, and Sir T. F. Clarke.

The Overseas detachments will be respectively headed by Lieut-General Monash, Lieut-General G. N. Johnston, and Lieut-General Lukin.

Major-General M. F. Rimington will head the Cavalry; Sir G. Birch, the Artillery; Sir G. M. Henth, the Engineers; Major-General Elles, the Tanks; Major-General Ruggles-Brise, the Machine-gun Corps; Major-General C. J. Develer, the British Infantry; Major-General P. R. Robertson, the Scottish; Major-General Hickie, the Irish; Major-General Blackader, the Welsh; Major-General Pulteney, the "Contemptibles."

Major-General Sir R. Butler will be at the head of the Colours; Major-General E. C. Carter, of the Service Corps; Major-General E. D. Moore, of the Medical Corps; Major-General Parsons, of the Ordnance Corps; and Major-General Blenkinsop, of the Veterinary Corps.

SCENES IN LONDON.

London, July 18th.
London has become a veritable international camp. Troops of all the Allied nations are pouring in at every station, in special trains, and are being cheered by the crowds.

The parks are packed with holiday-makers who are fraternising with the men. The chief feature of to-day's celebrations will be the march through the City and the West End of 4,000 sailors from South End, and the unveiling of the temporary cenotaph at Whitehall. The monument is of very simple construction, and bears merely the words: "The glorious dead."

During the procession on July 19th the cenotaph will be guarded by four privates of the Guards with revolvers drawn. All the bands will cease playing when passing, and the troops will salute the dead.

THE TRUTH ABOUT GENERAL DENIKIN.

A LARGE-MINDED, STRONG
RUSSIAN PATRIOT.

London, July 17th.
General Sir Charles Briggs, chief of the British Military Mission in South Russia, has returned from General Denikin's Headquarters.

Interviewed by Reuters' representative, he emphatically contradicted the reports circulated against General Denikin's administration and declared that General Denikin is a large-minded, strong Russian patriot, unswayed by any personal ambitions.

The heads of the British, French, and American Missions had formulated the following programme in conjunction with General Denikin's administration. The programme had been signed by all, clearly proving the nature of General Denikin's policy.

The programme included:—The abolition of Bolshevik anarchy; the reconstruction of a United Russia; the convocation of a People's Assembly based on universal suffrage; decentralisation by means of a wide and regional autonomy; liberal local self-government, with guarantees of full civil and religious freedom; immediate agrarian reforms with a view to meeting the demand for land for the working classes; and immediate labour legislation securing the working classes from exploitation by the Government or by capital.

He added that our duty was to help General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak.

He said that 80 per cent. of the whole population of Russia was anti-Bolshevik. Five per cent. consisted of Commissaries, five per cent. of highly-paid assassins to carry out the orders of the Commissaries, and the remaining five per cent. were doubtless owing to Soviet propaganda.

The work accomplished by General Denikin in the past 15 months had been miraculous. It was unfortunate that Admiral Kolchak had been forced back, but this was only a passing phase.

It must be remembered that the troops in the front line of the Red Armies were driven to fight and kept at their posts by machine-guns controlled by paid assassins who remained in the rear.

Sir Charles Briggs concluded by emphasising the necessity of quickly assisting the anti-Bolsheviks, and re-opening trade with the re-conquered territory, otherwise Germany would recapture the whole of the Russian trade and influence. The urgency of this was clear, as General Denikin had already re-conquered a tract of country with a population of 60,000,000, which had been previously devastated by the Bolsheviks.

MASONIC CHARITY.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edward P. Inglesfield, Provincial Grand Master of Buckinghamshire, presided at the 121st anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, at the Connaught Rooms, on June 12th. He was supported by a record gathering, there being over 1,600 present in the Connaught Rooms, with an overflow at the Holborn Restaurant.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.)
JAPAN TO RETURN TSINGTAU IN SIX MONTHS.

SHANGHAI, July 24th.
It is reported that Britain and America will guarantee that Japan shall return Tsingtau to China within six months. They will also guarantee that the Kailash Railway shall be under Sino-Japanese joint control.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

The Japanese Minister visited the Wai-wai on the morning of July 21st, and the Cabinet, on the same afternoon, to lodge a protest concerning the conflict between the Chinese and Japanese troops. Following on this, Chalmers and the Ministry of the Army held a joint conference and decided to telegraph to Chang Jook-hum and Pan Kwai-ching to investigate and punish the officers concerned.

A mandate has already been issued dismissing Go Shi-bun and all the officers concerned in the conflict between the Chinese and the Japanese.

A NEW POST FOR MAN YUN-YUEN.

Chang Jook-hum has requested the Government to appoint Man Yun-yuen chief commander on the frontiers within Shanghai kwan. He has also telegraphed to Chu Shit-sung saying that his object is to get Man Yun-yuen and his troops to leave the three Eastern Provinces.

KUNG-SAM JARM AND THE CABINET.

The members of the On Fook Club do not unanimously approve the proposal to let Kung Sam-jarm form a Cabinet. Certain members declare that they will not approve the proposal until he has paid up the Party expenses and the annual allowance.

THE SINO-JAPANESE MILITARY PACT.

Tsun Kiso will not agree to the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese Military Pact.

LIANG SHI-YU'S SYNDICATE.

The Cabinet has approved Liang Shi-yu's syndicate.

INTERNAL PEACE.

The Government intends appointing Chai Kai-kin adviser for internal peace.

FAR EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES IN "VICTORY MARCH."

London, July 20th.
In the Victory March in London, the Japanese naval and military officers, headed by Colonel S. Abe.

Generals Tang and Pan, representing China and the Siam Army Contingent, were vigorously greeted in the "Victory March."

ENGLISH CHARM.

(BY LUCY AMY, A CANADIAN.)

They say England is cold in manner and climate. They tell me that England would rather starve on a hedge and a park than gorge on a wheat field. Unemotional critics point to a list of figures to prove that England is falling back in the race. They hold up a convenience here, and an invention there, and a new method now and then, and ask why England has them not. And they weep for England's modesty, and England's indifference, and England's sunniness.

But they waste their tears on me since the holiday. For I have seen England as I never saw her before. In four sunny days I have found the soul of this indifferent, somnolent, modest creature that won the war and has been doing other solemn things for centuries before this invention or that convenience and these new methods were evolved.

I have the cure for the critic, if he be a foreign one. Let him come where I have been. Let him climb to the front sent of an omnibus or a motor-car and leave the grime of a concentrated eight millions behind.

There's Dorking, there's Rickmansworth, there's Stevenage, there's Hampton Court, and Boxhill, and Watford, and a score of other jewels in no crown but England's. There are quaint old churches of flint, there are canals of twinkling curiosity. Read the names on the tidy inns and the modest tea rooms. Saunter into the bird-melodies and verdure of winding paths that lead ever into the eager distance. Sniff the odour of woods and flowers and taste the breeze over silted fields. Rest beneath the oak that looked on the grandest deeds of history, and admire its ivy sheath.

Take me blindfold through the blank gate in the blank brick wall with its broken glass surface, and open my eyes in the glories of an English garden, and I can laugh at England's critics, cheer with the sons who would die for her. Take me where, through a slit in the hills, there peep the lights and shadows of far-off slopes, of villages grey with age and crowned by ancient steeples, of feeding herds and sluggish canals. And, lying there where I can look on England as she is, I can pray that she may never change, but remain a great park land, a monument to nature merely touched by man, a holiday spot where the "push" of other lands may come and quiet its nerves, the world's sanatorium when the sun shines.—Daily Mail.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM QUESTION.

NEW GOVERNOR TO GIVE IT
"CAREFUL CONSIDERATION."
REFORM ASSOCIATION TO SEND A
DEPUTATION.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Government and the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong on the subject of a change in the Governor of the Colony:

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, June 30th, 1919.

SIR.—With reference to my letter of February 12th, 1919, No. 2003/1919, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has received the copy of the resolution passed at a public meeting, convened by your Association, on the 9th January, and that he has requested Sir Reginald Stubbs to give his careful consideration to the questions involved after he has had some experience of the Colony. I am, sir, your obedient servant, (Sgd.) A. G. M. FLETCHER (Colonial Secretary).

The Hon. Secretary,
The Constitutional Reform Association,
Fion of Hongkong.

Constitutional Reform Association
of Hongkong,
11, Chater Road,
July 18th, 1919.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E.,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR.—I am directed by my Committee to acknowledge with thanks your letter of 30th June, 1919, No. 2003/1919, advising that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has requested Sir Reginald Stubbs to give his careful consideration to the question of further representation after he has had some experience of the Colony.

It is proposed by my Committee to request Sir Reginald Stubbs to receive a deputation shortly after his arrival in order that this Association may more fully place before him its views on this and other questions.—I am, sir, your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) H. B. L. DOWNING (Hon. Secretary).

WORK FOR UNIVERSITIES. NATION AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Under the presidency of Sir Robert Borne, M.P., the Minister of Labour, members of the Glasgow University Club resumed their bi-yearly dinners—interrupted by the war at the Trocadero Restaurant recently.

Responding to the toast of "Our Guests," proposed by Sir John Mann, Sir Auckland Geddes said the universities during the past four years had shown that within their walls were the men whom the nation required to enable it to win the war. Both by land and sea the universities, through their professors, had contributed more to victory than any other organised part of the community. The work that now lay before the universities was far greater and just as vital as that which they performed in the war. Strange movements were in the world the object of which was to overthrow society and reform the social organisation. In some places this force had broken through the crust, and whole nations were in the grip of forces that were destroying the entire social structure. The leaders of these movements were not in many cases university men, and the result was extremely dangerous to Society. At the back of all these movements was an emotion of humanity with which all humans beings must sympathise. This emotion was determined that the people should have better conditions than their grandfathers had. Properly led, it would do much for humanity, but, wrongly led, would plunge the world back into the Dark Ages. The danger was that there were so few men who had had a university training who were helping to bear the burden of leadership.

Dealing with industrial unrest, Sir Auckland said the danger arose from the fact that the leaders had never had the whole of life presented to them as the university alone could present it. He, therefore, urged the universities to lend their help and guidance. The men of the universities were the pilots to steer the ship of State through the storms of war. Too many men who had the right to speak were dumb, and dumbness now meant disaster to-morrow. He did not exaggerate when he said that at this moment Europe was poised on the crest of a great wave that was racing towards the rocks, and if we could not get the ship of Europe out of that wave before she struck then nothing but physical death awaited many millions of Europeans. Were the men of the universities really trying to rise to the height of their opportunity? Were they trying to steer the popular emotion into the channels which led to safety? At a time of great peril the universities rose to the situation, and now in a position of no less danger he did not see that they were rising to the height of their opportunity and of their duty. He would be false to the best interests of the country if he let that opportunity pass without saying that they were directly responsible for the pilotage of this land, and he earnestly appealed to them for their help.

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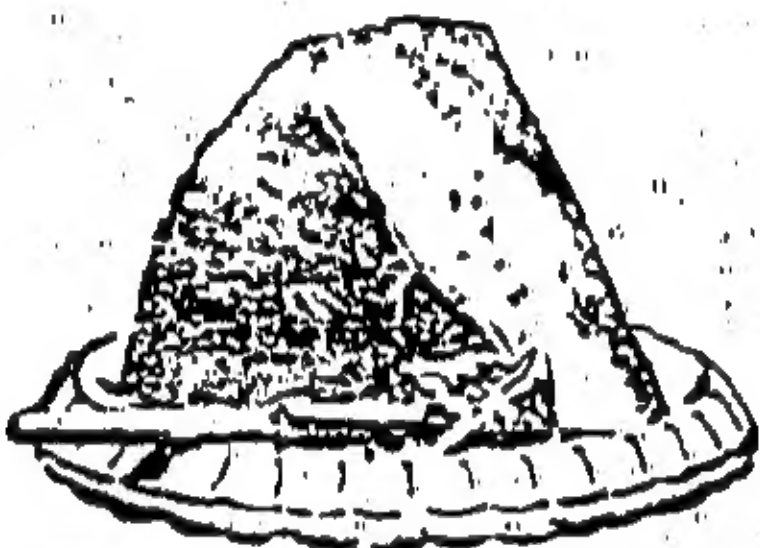
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PRINCE OF WALES. A CITY FREEMAN.

The Prince of Wales, on May 2nd, be-
came Freeman of the City of London, by
right, he it observed, and not by grace,
and gift of the City's honorary freedom,
as has been the case with so many of the
distinguished men whose names figure in
the roll. That such an honour the City
could have been delighted to extend
was without saying, but in the case of his
Royal Highness it was unnecessary. Just
thirty years ago King George claimed his
freedom by patrimony through the Fish-
mongers' guild, and as the son of a Fish-
monger the Prince of Wales has asserted
his title to be free in the ancient and
loyal City of London.

Far from the thought of anyone was a
denial of that claim; but the City justly
venerates its ancient customs. In the
splendid gathering at Guildhall were
observed that many exalted heads
caused a smile among the many members
of the Royal House present. The City
must do everything in order. There must
be no "Vouchers" to the patrimony.
honest men all, and the assembled com-
pany heard their declaration read out.
They affirmed that his Royal Highness,
whose name and style and honours were
set out in full, was the son of his Majesty
King George V. himself. Citizen and
Fishmonger, that the Prince was born
in lawful wedlock, since the admission
of his father, and that he is the son of a re-
putable and taken to be such as they all
say.

Identity and qualifications of the as-
pirant to the Freedom being thus satis-
factorily attested, his oath was required
from the Prince. He undertook "to be
good and true to my Sovereign Lord King
George, that I will be obedient to the
Mayor of this City, that I will maintain
the franchises and customs thereof." Fur-
ther, he declared that he would know no
gatherings or conspiracies against the
King's peace, and that should knowledge
of such reach him, he would warn the
Mayor thereof. The City Chamberlain
then offered the right hand of the
Prince, greeting the Prince of Wales
as a Citizen and Fishmonger, and hands
were grasped while the ancient walls of
Guildhall resounded with approving
cheers.

I FOUND MY MANHOOD.
Such was the simple ceremony which
had brought a great company together—a
ceremony centuries old, repeated in exact
form whenever a new freeman by patri-
mony has been admitted, but on this occa-
sion marked with unusual significance.
The Prince of Wales spoke in reply to the
Chamberlain's greeting, an admirable
speech, devoted for the larger part to the
great achievements of London's soldiers
in the war. It contained beyond that
personal passages that gripped the atten-
tion, and their effect will long be remem-
bered by all who heard them. "I shall
never regret," said the Prince, "my
periods of service overseas. In those four
years I mixed with men. In those four
years I found my manhood. When I
think of the future and the heavy respon-
sibilities which may fall to my lot, I feel
that the experience gained since 1914 will
stand me in good stead. It was a young
man of 24, a slight figure clad in khaki,
with the war bronze still upon his face,
who gave utterance to these words, and
the subsequent reference to experience
gained for the heavy responsibilities of
the future went home.

Guildhall has never presented a picture
so wholly delightful, nor has its atmos-
phere, among all the notable gatherings
held there, been so thoroughly refreshing.
Those whom Guildhall has honoured,
statesmen, soldiers, orators, have mostly
been men of advanced years, their work
done. These are days of the young men,
and it was a young voice that filled the
hall, so strong and clear that the words
were distinctly heard everywhere, of
view of one upon whom so many hopes
of the future are placed. When the Prince
of Wales entered, escorting the Lady
Mayress, he was last of the long pro-
cession, the Lord Mayor (Sir Horace Brooks
Marshall), with Princess Christian, being
before him. Leading were the City Mar-
shall, Sheriff, Aldermen and civic
officials, and the Royal company comprised
Prince Albert, the Duke of Connaught,
Prince and Princess Arthur of Con-
naught, Princess Helena Victoria, Prin-
cess Marie Louise, the Earl of Athlone,
and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.
The company had risen, and when again
all were seated, awaiting the opening of
the brief ceremony, Guildhall presented a
scene of impressive dignity and symmetry
which assuredly few cities in the world
can rival. Over the dais the Royal Stand-
ard floated, and central below it sat the
Lord Mayor, his black robes heavily
scored with gold, scarlet-clad, Aldermen
being on his right, and distinguished
guests on his left. Facing the gangway
on either side, Common Councilmen in
their mazarine gowns, were grouped—a
brilliant patch of purple. Flags of all
nations brightened the old hall, carrying
the eye up to the roof-timbers, and aloft
in the topmost gallery the string band of
the Grenadier Guards, under Captain A.
Williams, was stationed, awaiting for
this occasion their scarlet uniforms. Gay
and Magog peered out over the bunting
their heads alone being visible above the
profusion. It had taken three-quarters
of an hour for the hall to fill.

The presentation of the Prince of Wales
for the Freedom was made by the Prime
Warden (Mr. Ronald Malcolm) and the
Wardens of the Fishmongers' Company.
In place of the casket customary at civi-
functions the copy of the Freedom was
enclosed in a silver frame, and the Lord
Mayor asked the acceptance by his Royal
Highness of some silver plate, as a sou-
venir of the occasion. It was the task of
the City Chamberlain (Sir Adrian Pol-
lock) to address congratulations to the
Prince after the formal ceremony. Th-

MODERN GIRLS' MANNERS. MEN'S CHIVALRY BEING KILLED.

A formidable indictment of the man-
ners of the modern girl is contained in a
letter to a Home paper from a corres-
pondent, who shields himself behind the
pseudonym "Pro-Feminine."
The "sporty" girl, whose evolution
from the Victorian day has been quicken-
ed by the war, is doing (he says) an ill
service to her more feminine sister, for
she is killing men's chivalry. There is
abundant evidence of this in the London
streets. The other day an athletic-looking
young fellow stood on the footboard of a
bus waiting for its pace to abate a little
before jumping off. A girl of the "sporty"
type impatiently wedged herself beside
him and, with a scornful glance, swung
on to the road and vanished into the
whirl of traffic. Fancy offering a polite
and helping hand to such a girl!

LOOKING AN IDIOT.
Quite a number of men in the trains
refrain from offering their seats to girls
nowadays, and the reason of one man was
overheard. "If you offer a seat," he said,
"they either take it as a matter of course
and without thanks or they make you look
an idiot by refusing it loftily."
An afternoon among the bus-stoppers
in Piccadilly-circus is an eye-opener.
Nearly all the would-be passengers are
women who literally fight each other for
places on the buses. This week an inspec-
tor who was stationed at the fountain
in the Circus twice had to use some force
in clearing a way for young men on
crutches who were being swept out of the
way by women; there were no other men
in the crowd.
The younger girls advance to meet
the buses and swing on to foot-board to
ensure for themselves a seat. The con-
ductors of their own sex meet these vigor-
ous storming attempts with equal and
more pardonable vigour by thrusting off
the surplus passengers. Altogether it is
an unwomanly display. Men who have
fought for buses outside football grounds
prefer the football crowds.
Some of the lady shop assistants are
very much more tart than the men, al-
though it is usually with their own sex
that they verbally spar.

LADY MOTOR-CYCLISTS.
Pro-Feminine also complains that
the lady motor-cyclists turned out from
the driving schools, or with Army experi-
ence, dash along the roads putting the
wind up more men. Male motorists have
often been rudely and icily repelled when
they have politely offered assistance to
these ladies temporarily stranded, with
punctures or non-sparking plugs. The
result is that assistance is not so readily
offered, and the really womanly woman
timidly making an effort with a motor-
cycle may have little cause to thank her
unpopular and masculine sister. To sug-
gest that it is even possible to help some
of these girls is to insult them.

AMERICAN SENATOR'S ATTACKS ON ENGLAND.

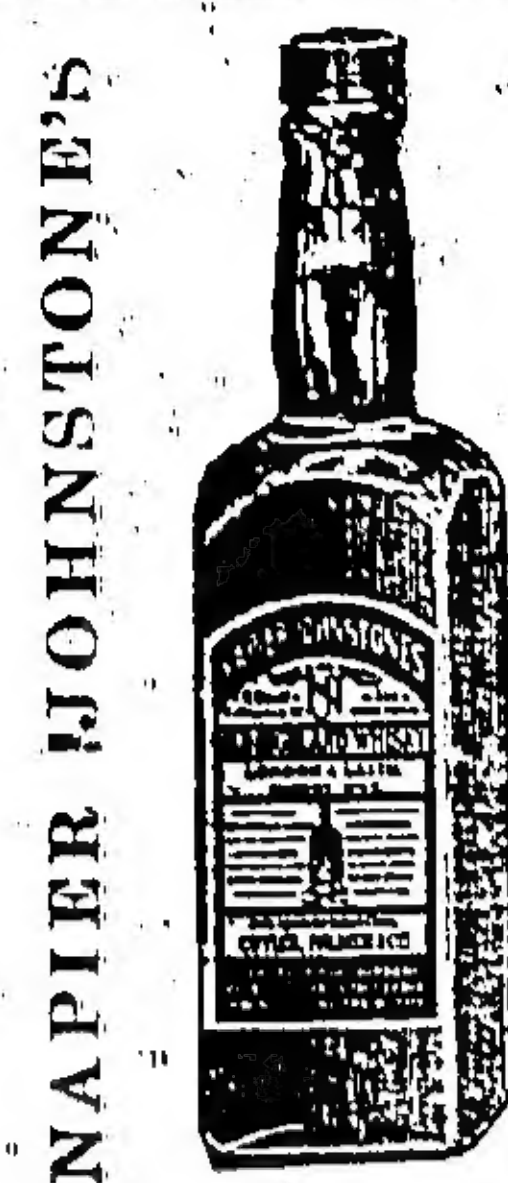
Senator Borah, of Idaho, is trying to
make party capital at Washington by
poussing the prejudices and animosities
which a section of professional politicians
here has often in the past employed
against England. Thus, he asserts that
America makes all the sacrifices as regards
the League of Nations, whereas the
British Empire gets most of the solid
advantages. Britain, says Borah, is left
dominating the seas; her long-established
foreign policy remains unchanged; Bri-
tain emerges controlling one-fourth of the
area of the habitable globe and one-third
of its population, and from the hour the
League is formed Britain, through her
naval power, will control the League of
Nations. As to the supporters of the
League, Borah spoke drastically. Of
Lord Robert Cecil he said, "I don't know
him, but I know a great deal about his
ancestors and their activities from 1860
to 1904." As to Mr. Taft, the former
President, Borah wanted to know who
paid for the train in which he went about
the country booming the League. As to
President Wilson, Borah said he has at-
tempted by the League of Nations cove-
nant "to betray the American people, and
if that be treason, make the most of it."
Unless the Republican party took a de-
finite stand against the League, he pre-
dicted the formation of a third American
party "truly representing the American
people and American institutions."

somehow unusual length of his speech
may be condoned for the excellence of its
outstanding passages. It recalled the
chief incidents in his Royal Highness's
career, and among them a visit paid,
when a young lieutenant in the Royal
Navy, to Germany, under circumstances
"very different in character and distinct-
ly less exciting" than those paid later.
Within four days of the declaration of
war the Prince joined up, being commis-
sioned to the Grenadier Guards; his war
record was recounted amid cheers.
We know (said the Chamberlain) from
every source of information that he has
fulfilled his duty, and more than that, how
with a cheering word here and a kind
action there, saying and doing the right
thing on every occasion, he has succeeded
in endearing himself to all ranks of his
Majesty's Forces and, indeed, to those
"forces of our brave Allies with whom he
has been brought into contact; with the
result that he has achieved, if I may
respectfully say so, a personal popularity
which is not only infinitely creditable to
himself, but is a matter of the keenest
appreciation and satisfaction among all
classes in the Empire."

Presentations were made to the Prince
of Wales, who, at the close of the cere-
mony, was conducted in his carriage and
left for the Mansion House.

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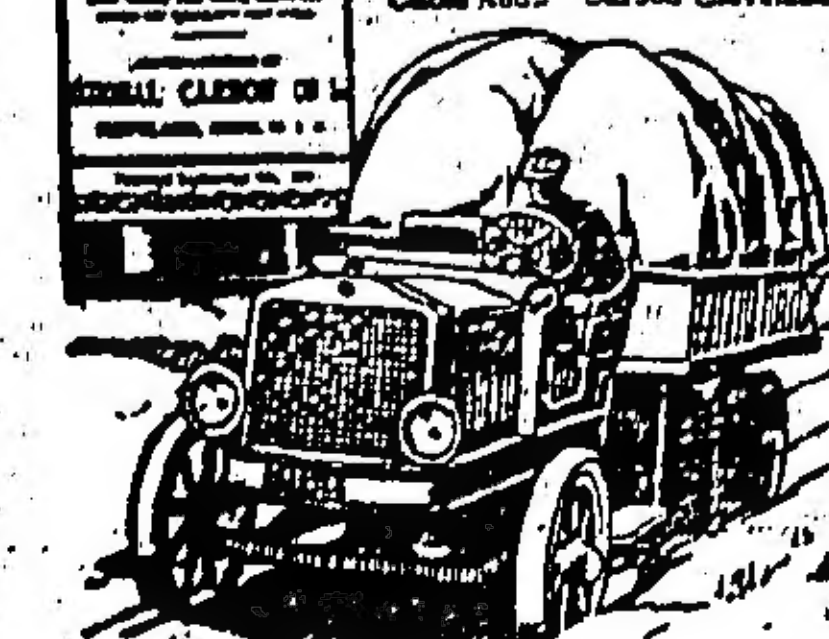
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INDUSTRIAL HARMONY.
ESSENTIALS TO SUCCESS.

In pursuit of their purpose of improving the relations between employers and employed, the Executive Council of the Industrial League entertained a body of Journalists and others at the Trocadero recently, in order that they could be informed of the progress made. Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., president, who was in the chair, gave a lucid explanation of the objects and policy of the league, and Viscount Burnham, the principal guest, supplemented this with an address on industrial relations, pointing out the difficulties which had to be overcome, and the methods by which success is to be achieved.

Mr. Roberts remarked that he occupied the proud position for the time of president of the Industrial League. (Hear, hear.) Explaining how the league came into existence in the early months of the war, he said that a few men met together. They were men of the very widest possible views on public questions. They had very little in common beyond the fact that they were all infected with the social spirit. They all loved their country and, despite the fact that they held various speculative views, they decided to sink their differences during the war in order to help their country and her great Allies to win the war. (Hear, hear.) They endeavoured to forecast the position of their country when hostilities ceased, and it soon appeared to them that the greatest problem that would confront them when they had beaten the enemy would be that of the relationship of employers and employed.

REMOVING MIS-UNDERSTANDING.

They realised that if industrial disputes were simply to succeed military warfare, recovery would be impossible, for our country would sink from its high eminence and the aims and aspirations of all classes would be doomed to failure. They all accepted this—that the working-classes were entitled to a fuller and sweeter life than that vouchsafed in pre-war days. They realised that most of the trouble in industry was attributable to misunderstanding, and so they set to work to bring employers and workpeople together in a friendly atmosphere to consider the great industrial problems quite apart from party or class considerations. They started in a humble fashion, and a fortnight since they had a dinner of 500 guests, of whom 400 were shop stewards. (Hear, hear.) The more fact that they were able to persevere those men to come together—men holding strong views and hugging them in dogmatic fashion, but prepared perhaps, to modify their views—to hear for the first time the claims of the other side of the question, meant, he maintained, that incalculable good had been done to all parties concerned. (Cheers.)

That was typical of the sort of thing they had been doing throughout the war, and they thought the time had arrived when they might ask the Press to allow them to take them into their confidence. No man who came into the league expected to give up any ideas to which he was devoted. They had both employers and workmen of all shades of opinion. Many an employer had altered his views through the instrumentality of the league, and many workmen had had their understanding of employers materially changed. They had certainly done something to preserve industrial harmony; he was confident that but for the league, we should not have got through the last six months of difficult situations as well as we had done. (Hear, hear.)

FRIENDLY NEGOTIATIONS.

He knew employers who had thought it would be their business after the war to try to recover something of that which they had had to yield during the war, but who had come to recognise that the improvement which had been effected for the working-classes ought not to be allowed to lapse; but that industry should be so arranged as to secure for the worker for all time more stable and more permanent prospects. They started with the idea that the employer was a human being, and in the main anxious to do the right thing. They believed they could secure the rights and privileges of the working-classes by friendly negotiations and proper understanding, and he believed they had accomplished much in that direction. (Hear, hear.) The problems of the war were complex, but those of peace were going to be infinitely more difficult, and they desired the Press to assist in creating a friendly atmosphere and diffusing a better spirit throughout the land. (Hear, hear.)

They had a fairly large programme before them. In the summer they were holding a three days' convention of employers and employed, at which papers would be read on industrial and labour subjects. They were also extending their sphere of operations all over the country, and appointing officials to carry on that project. Further, they were organising a system of works meetings so as to get right down to the workers. During the war the Government agreed to propaganda being carried on inside works. The whips of the three political parties were associated with the work, and he was sure they did far more good in that way than by any public demonstrations presided over by Lord Mayors or anybody else. (Hear, hear.) Their latest development had been to link up with a body in America who were doing the same kind of work, so that there was every prospect of their becoming a real international movement, not a spurious internationalism that involved loving every country but their own and made for class warfare. (Hear, hear.) The most poisonous of all forms of propaganda, the future of the whole world depended in large measure upon the way in which the English-speaking races were able to co-operate in coming years. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, Mr. Roberts submitted the toast, "The Press," and coupled with it the name of Viscount Burnham.

SPIRIT OF HELPFULNESS.

Viscount Burnham, responding, said the Press would not be wanting in helpfulness to the cause for which the league existed. They all believed in giving better opportunity for the full growth

of manhood in every class. They saw clearly that those who worked with their hands ought to have a larger share of the fruits of industry and greater opportunities of sharing in the enjoyments of life. The league recognised that the work of the directing mind was just as important to the welfare of industry as the work of the labouring hand, and they wanted to ensure the maximum of good for all classes and for the community as a whole. The first thing was to banish from the ranks of both Capital and Labour the spirit of jingoism, the spirit of unconquerable domination by one side or the other. Nothing would be of any avail unless there was a change in the tone and temper with which the present problems were approached and the interests concerned made up their minds to meet one another in a spirit of mutual consideration. (Hear, hear.)

There was grave ground in the past for the mutual distrust which still to a large extent prevailed. But ancient wrongs did not make modern rights. (Hear, hear.) The standards of other days were not the standards of our day. The doctrine of the old economists was a hard and dry-dust affair. Revolutions of character were slow to take effect, and change of heart, according to the theologians, might be possible but was not general. Yet he was hopeful of a better time coming. There was much which was encouraging. As to what was discouraging, they had only to turn to the reports of the House (Commission on Coal Mines) (laughter). It was perfectly useless to try to deal with the economic questions of today by merely narrating historic wrongs for which the living were but little responsible. (Hear, hear.) Private property in land came about because it was a condition of progress, when common land was not in cultivation, and at a time when conditions of national defence necessitated certain steps being taken for the protection of the community. What he deplored was approaching these problems in a spirit of bitterness and revenge.

Perhaps we suffered from the fact that our industrial machinery had been modelled on our Parliamentary machinery. The sooner we got rid of the Parliamentary idea of two parties with the duty of opposition in this matter the better. (Hear, hear.) He hoped to see the day when there would be no question of constituting industrial tribunals on the principle of a rigid division of interests and factions. (Hear, hear.) We must get rid of the spirit of mistrust before we could get the best out of all those bodies which were springing up around us in the sphere of industry. Soon we should be back at the stage of competitive trade, when the manna would no longer be falling from the skies as it had been doing during the last five years. That was a difficulty which would have to be faced. He hoped when masters and men met they would meet with the cards on the table, and not try to defend that which they knew to be indefensible.

Workmen must be got to understand something of the commercial problems which beset those who were responsible for directing and financing industry. If an idea prevailed that in most trades there was some vast fund which could be drawn upon at will, so that those who worked with their hands had no concern in the prosperity of the industry it was partly the fault of employers in the past. That had to be remedied. The rate of production lay at the root of the whole question. It was impossible to pay the present rate of wages or increase them if possible, as they would like to do, unless we raised the rate of production. Cost of production must be kept down not by lowering the rates of wages, but by raising the standard of production. (Hear, hear.) He could not conceive better service being done than in spreading knowledge on all these matters in the manner adopted by the Industrial League. (Cheers.)

FIGHTING GERMAN
BOLSHEVISM.

"We want more of the Hawker spirit to fight this German Bolshevism," said Lord Denbigh, presiding at a meeting under the auspices of the British Empire Union, in the Criterion Theatre, to denounce Bolshevism, recently. They had just heard with great relief, he said, that Hawker, the exponent of an indomitable British spirit, had been saved from a dreadful fate in his determined attempt to cross the Atlantic. (Cheers.) and it was this spirit which must be exercised to its full if we were to avoid the terrible fate of revolution and class hatred which paid agitators were trying to force upon the country. The British Empire had been fighting for its existence, and we must now fight as determinedly in spirit against German Bolshevism, which, beginning in Russia, had spread all over the world with the object of defeating the great ideals for which we had fought and defeated the Germans. We must by propaganda work form a healthy public opinion against the great dangers which confronted us, not only in the commercial and industrial world, but first and foremost in the fight against the insidious foe of Bolshevism. At the back of all this restlessness was the revolutionary spirit, which had been exploited throughout the war, and was being now exploited by German agents with unlimited money.

Mr. Clem Edwards, M.P., said that Bolshevism had to be crushed, and the sooner that fact was realised by the British people the better for them and for the new spirit of national unity by which the country was to be saved. "As a leader of the Democratic Labour party," Mr. Edwards declared, "I would rather go to the gallows for some years to come, in order to stamp out Bolshevism in Russia, than contemplate the possibility of allowing Russia to go by default in the next year or two, and be dominated and organised by the skillful German Bolshevik agents."

As one who had known the working-classes the past thirty years, and who had himself been a leader of strikes, he declared that the heart of the working-classes was sound and true. (Cheers.)

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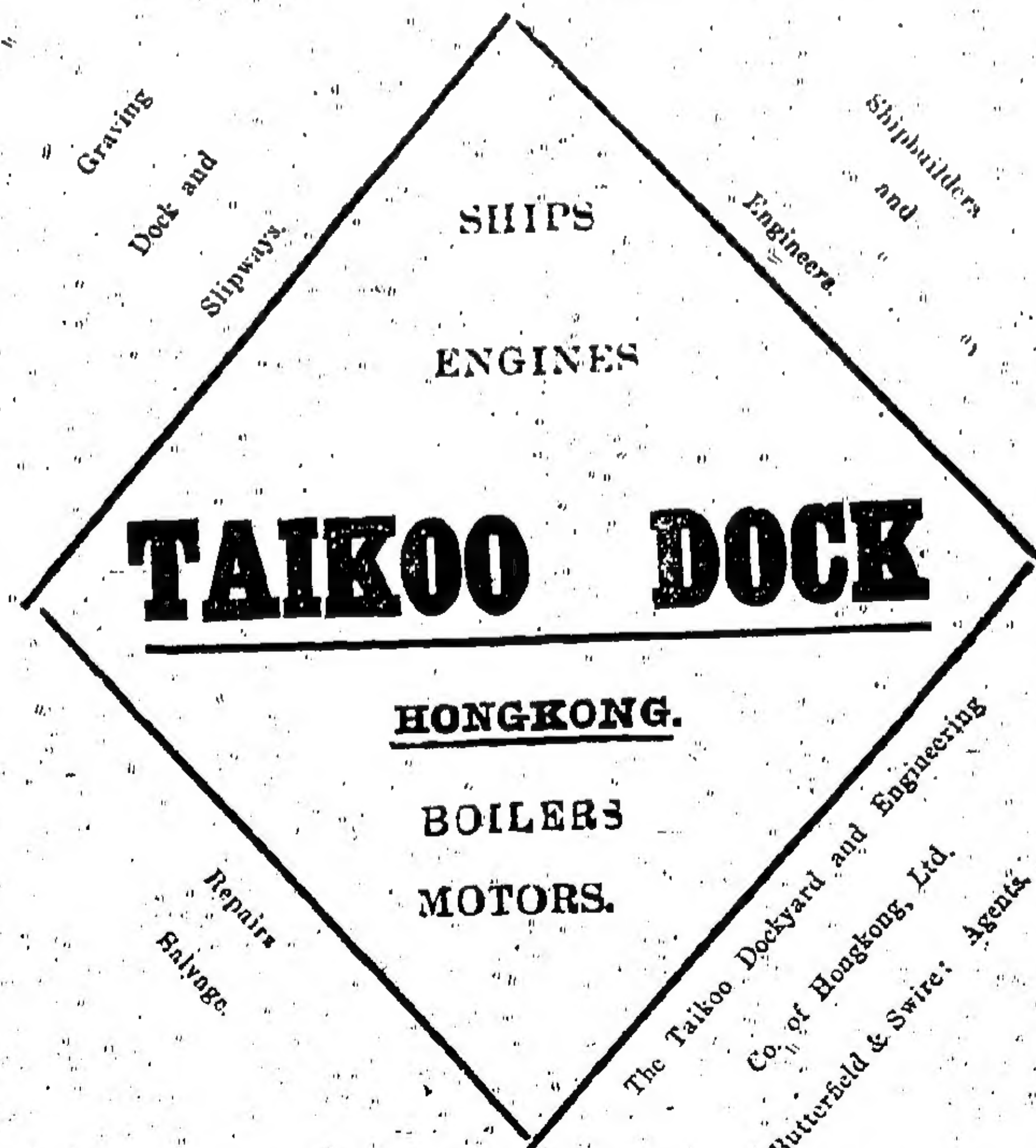
AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL on or about
August 20th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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Telephone 212. Cable—"TAIKOODOCK."

(21)

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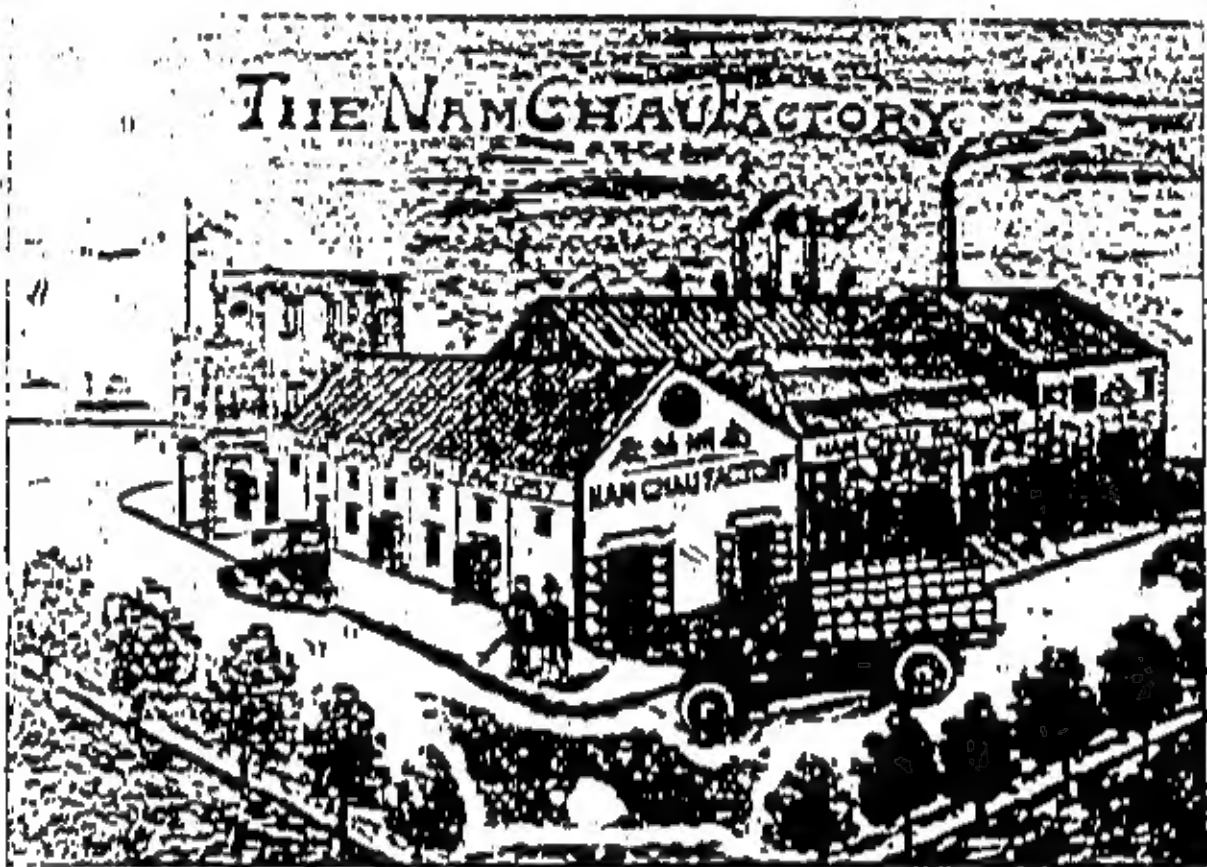
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufactures the most important point is improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods, Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery, during the Process Filters the Oil, while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

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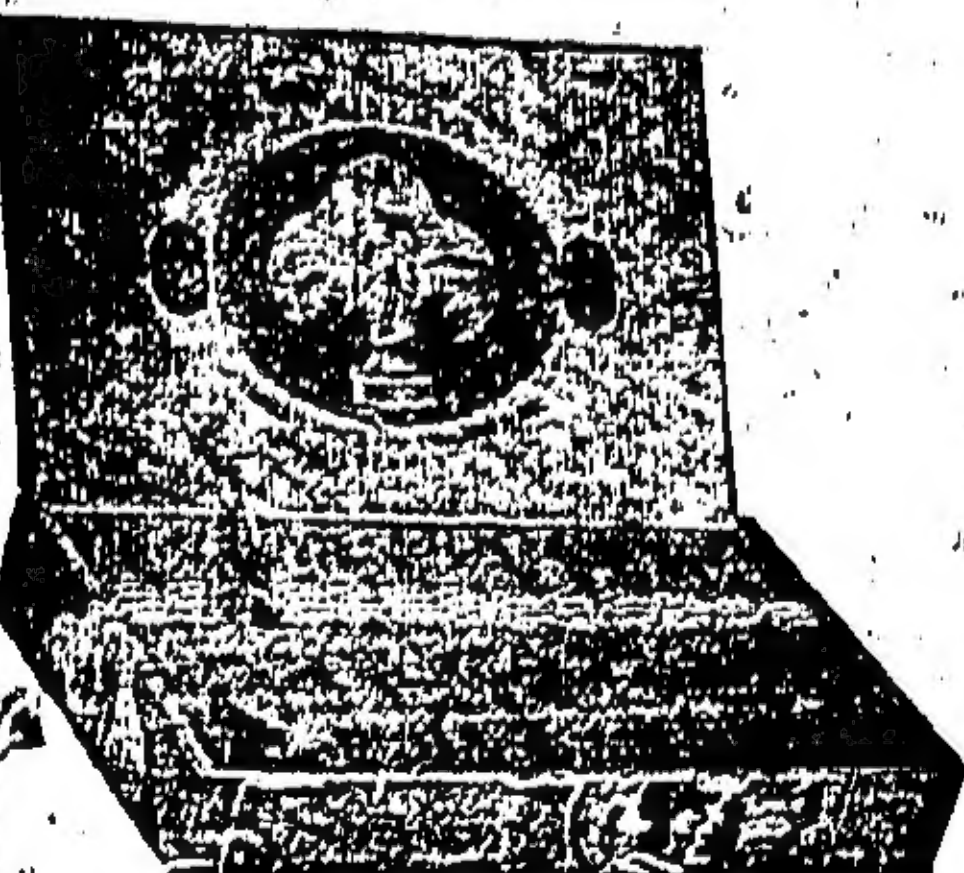
Office:—No. 25, Colaba Road West, HONGKONG.

Factory:—No. 28, Kwei Lin Street, SAMSEUPO.

This Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

(205)

"LA MINERVA" CIGARS.



PERFECTOS

In Boxes of 25

\$2.50 per box.

A Cigar of full, flavour and attractive shape, covered with the finest Sumatra Leaf.

Sold by—

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WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS

is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are minor, and are becoming serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment. Among them are derangements of the digestive system. As soon as you feel that there is anything wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a dose of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the first dose of this excellent preparation and perseverance with the remedy will induce a sense of freshness of energy—of buoyancy—as the result of the improved working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia, biliousness, headache or constipation that will not yield to the curative influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them worthy of the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the ailments peculiar to females of all ages. They have been recommended by the highest medical authorities.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

(209)

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

(General Agents.)

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	YINGCHOW	On 25th July, D'light.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and RAIPONG	KAIFONG	On 26th July, 10 A.M.
WIKHAIWAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HUIHONG	On 26th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI and HANGKOW	SUNNING	On 27th July, D'light.
HOIHOW and HANGKOW	LUCHOW	On 28th July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	On 30th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	On 31st Aug., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 38

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days.)

"QUINERBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	FRIDAY,	25th July, at 11 A.M.
"HAIKONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	29th July, at 1 P.M.
"HAIKON"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY,	1st Aug., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.
The S.S. "WEST COLOB" will sail from this port on or about August 10th, for the usual ports of call.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Aug. 12th, 1919.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Sept. 10th, 1919.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Oct. 8th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road, Telephone 41

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NAGOYA	26th Aug.	28th Sept.	7th Oct.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at BOMBAY about
DILWARA	28th July, Noon.	14th Aug.

Will take a limited number of passengers for Marseilles and London with transshipment at Bombay.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN ... 27th July, 1 P.M. | 16th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
NAGOYA	27th July, Noon.

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans from charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents, or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

11, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU	Tuesday,	25th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila)	Friday,	23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

SADO MARU	Friday,	25th July, at Noon.
KITANO MARU (calling Malacca)	Friday,	8th Aug., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	Sunday,	27th July.
AKI MARU	Wednesday,	20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU	Thursday,	21st July.
TOTOMI MARU	Tuesday,	12th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU	Saturday,	26th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	Sunday,	10th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU	Saturday,	23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU	Thursday,	7th Aug., at 11 a.m.
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EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

(Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.)

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	July 29th.
SHINYU MARU	33,000	Aug. 13th.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	Aug. 23th.
KOREA MARU	30,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 23th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, PANAMA, FRANCISCO

SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQUA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	13,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 25th July.
	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 14th Sept.
	"SPHINK" ... 20,000	On or about 11th Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 31st Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th August.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 23th August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" ... End of July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.
"KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th August.

SAIGON BANGKOK SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"UNNAN MARU" ... Friday, 1st August.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama
"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July, at 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 27th July, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 19th, 1919.

"CHINA" Sept. 11th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Ice House Street, Tel. 1043.

